The Trail

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THE TRAIL

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Notes and Comments

THE TRAIL will henceforth endeavour to keep the graduates more closely in touch with affairs of the University. It will welcome all notes and articles, particularly those of peculiar interest to the graduate body. It invites the free and open discussion of all matters affecting the University and the Alumni Association, and has the assurance of those in authority that thoughtful criticism will be gratefully received. The University of Alberta is still *your* university, and in a larger sense than when you were undergraduates; and through the *Trail* you can give tangible expression to your sense of membership. The editor feels that to carry on this publication in a manner worthy of its aims is a big job, and success will depend largely on the contributions and friendly criticisms of its readers.

The whole University is still interested in you; drop a line to the *Trail* and do it often.

President Tory Remains

Dr. Tory's decision to retain the Presidency of the University was hailed with relief. The announcement this summer that he had been offered the important position of honorary chairman of the Research Council of Canada aroused a demonstration of the high regard in which Dr. Tory is held. Newspapers expressed alarm at the loss which Alberta was about to suffer. The alumni petitioned the government to do everything in its power to retain Dr. Tory. The University staff did likewise. The students, when they returned for the fall session, invaded the President's lawn with torches and songs and cheers "to tell you that we want you to remain." The result is that Dr. Tory is still our President and is also honorary chairman of the Research Council, a matter of gratification and pride to all alumni. Our Alma Mater would not be the same without him.

Initiation

Initiation passed off this year pretty much as usual as far as the men are concerned. Little, of course, is known of the mystic rites of the Wauneita tribe, but it has leaked out that there were some novel visits to the Tomb of King Tut and to Mars and to the Haunt of the Shades of the Departed Seniors, that the freshettes staged a circus, with the Wild Man from Borneo, the Fat Lady, the Thin Lady, the Siamese Twins and other midway celebrities. The whole affair was marked by originality and fun. In the men's initiation the only new feature was the elimination of the street-parade in deference to public protests that appeared a year ago. In its place the freshmen entertained their seniors with tug-of-war, wheelbarrow races and "horseback" battles. It was jolly fun. Perhaps by developing on these lines future initiations will be less viscous and more original.

The University Senate has offered to declare an official holiday each year if the men students will hold initiation on the same day as the Track Meet. This change, it is hoped, might result in eliminating from initiation all unsportsmanlike elements and in more successfully imbuing the freshmen with the university spirit. The proposal to change has been brought up and tabled in the Students' Union. In the meanwhile, it is a lively topic for discussion.

First Meeting of the Alumni Association

Dean Kerr Speaks on "Switzerland of Today"

The first meeting of the Alumni Association for the new Session took the form of a luncheon held in the Hudson's Bay Dining-room on October the sixth. Each class was well represented, and many and varied were the greetings exchanged at once again meeting after the holiday season.

Immediately after lunch the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. These were followed by a short discussion regarding the establishing of branch organizations, the procedure of which is fully outlined in the constitution. (A copy of the same may be had at any time upon application to the Secretary).

Mr. Adam then told briefly of the work the Players' Club had done last year. He pointed out that they could produce no plays last year because players for leading parts were lacking. Ibsen, however, was studied, and plays which might be called derivatives of Ibsen were suggested for summer reading. Mr. Adam finished by saying that any who wished to join were cordially invited to do so.

The Vice-president reported on the interview with Dr. Tory with regard to the routine work of the Association being done by the Department of Extension. Last, but not least, of the business items was the Treasurer's request that all members pay their fees as soon as possible.

Dean Kerr, our new Honourary President, thanked the members for having elected him and very generously offered to help at any time to forward the interests of the Association. He then gave a very delightful and instructive address, the subject of which was "Switzerland Today." Having but shortly returned from several months' stay in that country, Dean Kerr spoke with the freshness of experience. He told of Switzerland's deplorable condition today and of how she was suffering from her own prosperity because of the hard itmes in Europe. He pointed out that the two sources of revenue for Switzerland had ceased to be sources. First, the watch and clock industry was fast dying out because no one could buy the watches and clocks. Second, the tourist traffic, which was so essential to Switzerland's prosperity, is almost dead. The raising of the tariffs had choked off the tourist traffic, thus causing Switzerland to suffer, as she depends so much on traffic external to the country. As a result of this the numerous large and lavishly furnished hotels are now in a state of disuse. For an example Dean Kerr took the city of Lausanne, situated on Lake Geneva, and a little bigger than Edmonton. During his stay there the occupants of the Beau Rivage Hotel, of 230 rooms, numbered only six. There were five thousand beds empty in Lausanne every night.

Dean Kerr then told of the University of Lausanne, which began as an Academy back in the Sixteenth Century. It is now a state institution. Before the war the registration was thirteen hundred. Now it is six hundred, for many who had come from Germany, Roumania and other European countries have now ceased to come. The Professors are obliged to talk to empty benches. There are excellent men on the staff who are thoroughly scientific in spirit and all the faculties are represented. French, German and Italian are the official languages, but English is spoken by all. The speaker finished by saying that the University of Lausanne would be an ideal place for post-graduate work.

The meeting adjourned after a hearty vote of thanks to Dean Kerr.

NEW ALUMNI, WELCOME!

The second Autumn Convocation was dispensed with this fall, and in its place the University held an Assembly for the presentation of prizes, scholarships and awards by the President. A large number of prizes and scholarships were presented; and the following degrees were announced, to be conferred at the Spring Convocation:

GRANTED THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

Glover, Robert Melvin.
Lebourveau, Homer Benjamin.
Marshall, Samuel.
Underwood, Clifford.

GRANTED THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, AD EUNDEM

Hansen, Edna Jane Brandon, B. A.
Wright, Elsie Elizabeth Margaret, B.A.
Rinehart, George Russell, B.A.
Smith, John Mark Frederick, B.A.

GRANTED THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

Fisher, Helen Margaret.
Allen, Gordon Hollies.
Budd, William Sinclair, B.A.
Chrishop, Norman Stanley.
Graburn, William.
Moraw, Lorne Stanley.
Paterson, Gilbert Currie.
Souter, Lewis Carnaby Ross.
Wallbridge, Edward Gordon.
White, Ranald Dunaverty.
White, Thomas Everett.

GRANTED THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

Manning, Gerald Frederick Langley.

GRANTED THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, AD EUNDEM

Bell, William Wilberforce, M.D., C.M.
Melling, Peter, M.B.
Yakimischak, John, M.D., C.M.

MEETING OF CLASS '22

A meeting of the class of 1922 was held on October 27, 1923, in 135 Arts, with Mr. Donaldson in the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on the eve of graduation were read and approved. The question of the use to be made of the money belonging to the class, amounting to $136.18, was brought up. After some discussion it was moved by J. T. Jones, seconded by Miss T. McQueen, that $100.00 go to the University War Memorial Fund. Mr. Sanderson moved an amendment, seconded by Miss Archibald, that $100 be placed at the disposal of Dr. Tory, for the aid of needy students, as there has been a fund for that purpose. The amendment was carried.

It was moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Miss LaFleche, that the $36.18 remaining be taken out of the trust fund of the University, and invested where it would draw interest. This was carried.

The question of a reunion was next brought before the meeting. It was decided on the motion of Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. McDonald, that we have a reunion in 1927 during Convocation week.

It was suggested that a report of this meeting be given to the *Trail* for the information of other members of the class. After discussion as to the best means of keeping in touch with all our members, Mr. McDonald moved, and Miss Wershof seconded the motion, that the secretary keep a list of names and addresses as up to date as possible, so that any member may get another member's address. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

All members of Class '22 please keep in touch with Miss Tena McQueen, 9906 104th St., Edmonton.

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H. R. LEAVER — W. DIXON CRAIG

Editor and Business Manager
J. T. JONES

A NEW BOOK OF CANADIAN LITERATURE

Graduates of Alberta will be particularly interested in *A Book of Canadian Prose and Verse*, compiled and edited by Professor E. K. Broadus and Mrs. Broadus. The editors' objects have been "to bring together into a single volume of usable size a representative selection of Canadian poetry and prose; and, in so doing, to create, with its proper setting, a picture of Canadian life, past and present." The selections are accompanied by illuminative comments. Not the least valuable things in the book are the French Canadian poems. In drawing the veil from our literary past this book should be not only of interest to students, but fruitful of ideas for writers as well.

Engineering Buildings Buzz with Industry

The Work of the Industrial Research Department

Of the different branches of work in progress under the auspices of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, probably the one of most general interest is that on the bituminous sands from the McMurray district, and their application to road construction. During the past summer Dr. K. A. Clark, assisted by S. M. Blair, completed the erection of an apparatus to separate the bitumen in these sands from the sand with which it is associated. This apparatus was the practical outcome of Dr. Clark's thorough study of this material. The plant was located in the basement of the power house, and had an approximate capacity of one-half ton per hour. About one hundred tons of sand were treated, and the bitumen recovered therefrom. The success of this work marks a big step forward towards the solution of the problem of how to develop this large natural resource of the province.

The bitumen obtained from the sand treated has been used by the above in tests on the bituminizing of earth roads. A short piece of new road on the campus was first treated with the bitumen, and later a stretch of about 500 feet on the Fort Saskatchewan Trail, just beyond the city limits. In this experiment several dressings of bitumen were thoroughly disked into the top surface of the road, and the whole then rolled down. The object of this work is to make earth roads passable in all weathers by rendering the surface water-proof, and to do this at such a reasonable cost that the method can be generally adopted throughout the province. This should be clearly distinguished from the tar sand pavements which have been laid down around the University and elsewhere in and close to the city.

No spectacular developments can be reported in the work on coal, but steady progress has been made. R. T. Hollies has continued his work on the storage of coal, on the screening and sizing of coal, and on domestic heaters. He is just now carrying out some boiler trials with a Scotch type of marine boiler at Trudeau's Dye Works.

W. P. Campbell is hard at work analyzing coal samples from all over the province, and W. L. McDonald has just taken up the work on briquetting which has been in abeyance since N. H. Atkinson left in May. He is, however, attacking the work from a new angle, making a thorough preliminary study of the physical characteristics of available binders. A new and standardized method for air-drying coals has been developed in the laboratories, which has since been adopted by the Dominion Government.

Dr. J. A. Allan with a party of the university alumni and undergraduates has this summer completed a third season

of very successful field work in geological research. This party usually spends the major portion of the summer interim in making a geological survey of the province for the detailed study of Alberta statigraphy, which has hitherto in large areas been charted only in a general way, and for the accumulation of information regarding mineral and other deposits of value in the economic development of the country, and other data and specimens for use in the study of geology. The survey thus constitutes an important part of the work of the Industrial Research Department, besides making contributions annually to the general fund of geological knowledge.

A report issued annually and obtainable on request contains the results of these scientific investigations. Last year's report covered the Drumheller district. The report for the present year, which is now in the course of preparation, will give the results of a survey covering an area of about 1,400 square miles from Nordegg and the Saskatchewan River to the McLeod River, which includes the Brazeau, Saunders Creek, Coalspur and Cadomin coal fields. The work hitherto has been confined chiefly to the larger coal areas, these being of the most immediate importance from the standpoint of natural resources.

This geological work this season was in the hands of Dr. Allan, Dr. R. L. Rutherford ('19) and W. G. Jewett ('23).

Concrete Research Work in the Civil Engineering Department

During the summer of 1922 it became apparent that some doubt existed in the minds of various engineers and contractors as to the effect of the small amounts of finely divided coal, so often found in the local sands around Edmonton, on the strength of concrete made from these sands.

It occurred to Mr. C. C. Sutherland of the City Engineering Department that if the coal could be removed by washing the sand, a series of comparative tests might be made on the washed and unwashed sand. It was necessary to obtain a quantitative result in order to determine whether or not it would be worth while to wash the sand from an economic point of view. The Department of Civil Engineering at the University agreed to co-operate in such an investigation and render such assistance as was possible.

Mr. Sutherland found that the coal could be easily washed from the sand. About fifty 6″x12″ concrete cylinders were made by him and broken at the University in order to obtain the comparative results mentioned above. In general it was found that the effect of washing the sand was to increase the strength of the cement about 4%, a result sufficiently small to indicate that it was not worth while to wash the coal from the sand.

Also during the same summer a hundred or more cylinders were tested for the City Engineering Department, and on account of these tests it became evident that some better method of field control should be adopted for making the cylinders and storing them. To this end during the spring and summer of 1923 the Civil Engineering Department has conducted a large number of tests on sample cylinders of concrete used by the city. It is difficult to appreciate the importance of this work. Some indications of the benefit derived by the city from the work done by Mr. Sutherland, aided by the Civil Engineering Department of the University, may be obtained by stating that whereas tests on the concrete used by the city in 1912 and 1913 showed strength averaging from 600 to 1200 lbs. per sq. in., the recent tests have shown results varying from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per sq. in., depending on the richness of the mix, but made from practically the same materials as in the earlier years.

The result from the washing test in 1922 brought up the problem of the effect of varying amounts of coal in the sand on the strength of concrete. It was

agreed to take up this as a research problem in the Civil Engineering Department. A series of tests were made on concrete made from sand which had been washed free from coal and into which was put varying amounts of coal ranging from 0 to 1 per cent. The tests were made at 28 days, 3 months, 6 months and 1 year (the year tests are not yet completed). The results of these tests, involving over eighty cylinders, have been highly satisfactory, though they are not to be made public until the year tests are completed. This work has been carried on mainly by Mr. Webb, with the assistance from time to time of Profs. Wilson and Morrison.

Interesting Experiments in Mechanical Engineering

Professor C. A. Robb of the Department of Mechanical Engineering is contemplating an extensive programme of research. Continuing his work for the Canadian Air Board, it is proposed to make further experiments on the effect of freezing various types of aero-engine radiators. The work that Professor Robb has done in this connection during the past few years has already been of great practical value. His services will also be available for consultation on technical difficulties that may arise out of the routine winter flying at the High River aerial station.

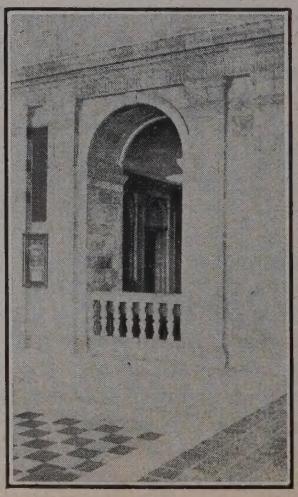
Gas-burning problems are also occupying Professor Robb's attention. The Northwestern Utilities Ltd., which supplies gas to the city of Edmonton, has commissioned him to conduct an experimental program to establish the relative merits of various types of gas burners.

Experimental work on fuels has resulted in large savings to the University. At power plant number 2 it is now possible to burn lignite dust passing a ⅜-inch screen. This product was formerly wasted, but now a big tonnage of it is substituted for the comparatively expensive slack coal.

For the Trade Commissioner of Alberta an experimental program is under way to explore the possibilities of Alberta coals for marine purposes. If these experiments turn out favourably they should present possibilities of great economic value to the province.

Professor Robb has undertaken work for the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta. He has been constituted a committee to consult with the principal combustion engineers of the province with a view to collecting all available data from experiments in various types and modifications of steam boiler furnaces using Alberta coal. The purpose of the investigation is to secure standardization of design in these furnaces. The usual steaming trials on coals supplied to the Research Council are being continued.

Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, professor of Political Economy, returned to the University early in November after spending the summer and fall on the Royal Grain Commission of the federal government. The work of the commission took Dr. MacGibbon to all parts of Canada and into the United States.



In Memoriam

In the death of Professor S. D. Killam the University of Alberta has suffered a great loss. We can ill afford to lose men who carry their learning with such gaiety of disposition. With the exception of the time spent at the War, he was in the Department of Mathematics for ten years. The graduate body, among whom Professor Killam had many friends and admirers, grieve with Mrs. Killam and her infant son.

An Important Appointment in the Medical Faculty

Dr. Edgerton L. Pope, B.A. (Queen's), M.D., C.M. (McGill), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), and M.R.C.P. (Lond.), the newly appointed Professor of Medicine, has had a distinguished career. Dr. Pope, after graduating from McGill, spent a year in hospital work in the city of New York, following which he spent a term in the University College Hospital in London. For one year he was physician to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Dover. After completing his year at Dover, he took a term at King's College in conjunction with clinical study in the London hospitals. Returning to Canada, he resided from 1906-1914 in Winnipeg, where he was connected with the University as Lecturer in Clinical Medicine. He offered his services during the war. From 1916 until the time of demobilization in August 1919, he served overseas in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, rising from the rank of captain to that of lieutenant-colonel. During this interval he served eight months in France as Medical Officer of the 6th Canadian Railway Battalion; then returning to England he was associated with Moore Barracks Canadian Hospital, Shorncliffe, and later with No. 12 Canadian General Hospital, Bramshott, in which he was for some time in charge of the Medical Division. For a short time previous to the close of the war Dr. Pope occupied the

post of Consultant in Medicine for the Canadian Boards at Witley. After his discharge from the army he spent another term in London University, from which he received the degree of M.R.C.P.

At the time of his appointment to the University of Alberta he was Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Manitoba. The coming of Dr. Pope fills the senior chair on the medical side of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Woodhead Appointed to McGill

The appointment of Professor W. D. Woodhead to be head of the Department of Classics in McGill is a matter of pride to alumni of Alberta.

Mr. Woodhead graduated from Oxford with Honours in Classical Moderations. From 1912 to 1916 he was associated with the University of Alberta as Lecturer and Assistant Professor in Classics. He received his M.A. degree from this university in 1913. After two years' post-graduate study in Chicago, he went to University College, Toronto, as Assistant Professor of Greek, and in 1920 he became an Associate Professor. The University of Chicago granted him his Ph.D degree in 1921. And now he enters upon his duties as Professor of Classics at McGill University.

The U. of A. sends heartiest congratulations to both Dr. Woodhead and McGill. When he left Alberta, Dr. Woodhead left memories of a brilliant and genial scholar.

The Farmer and Restriction of Output

Harald S. Patton, Department of Economics

"Making two blades of grass grow where one grew before" was doubtless the best possible objective which the agricultural colleges could hold before the farmer at the beginning of the century when the world's concern over its food supply was reflected in rising agricultural prices. "Greater Production" as a means of winning the war was a good economic as well as patriotic slogan when vast unproductive armies had to be fed by diminished agricultural producers. But when depressed or uncertain prices indicate a demand that lags behind supply, the farmer tends to become concerned less with the question of *productivity* than with the problem of *vendibility*.

The agriculturist of today who produces for the market, instead of for his household, as did the self-sufficing farmers of early colonial days, is continually confronted by two variables—a physical one and an economic one. He is concerned with the fluctuations, not only of nature, but also of the market. He has to watch the newspaper columns for market indications, just as closely as he scans the sky line for weather indications. His property is increased, not directly by bushels per acre, or pigs per litter, but by market returns in terms of production costs. One season he may suffer from crop failure; another year, with an excellent crop he may suffer from price failure. He has to calculate, not only how many blades of grass he can make grow, but how much the extra blades will cost to raise, how much they will yield when removed, and what particular kinds of blades it will be most profitable to cause to multiply. He may even be led to consider whether under certain circumstances it might not be the most economical course to make only one blade of grass grow where two grew before.

It is not surprising that during the post war period—when a productive capacity, stimulated to maximum pro-

portions under the double-barrelled appeal of high prices and high patriotism, finds itself confronted by a demand from which the sustaining power of both war-time emergency and of normal prosperity in Europe has been withdrawn—that at such a period numerous proposals should be advanced looking towards a limitation of agricultural output. If demand cannot be rehabilitated for some time to come, the producers, it is urged, must by some method of concerted policy, curtail their supply. While the consumer will always welcome an abundant and fairly competitive supply, the producer finds that the price of his product depends directly on the degree of economic scarcity which exists, or can be made to exist, for its supply. The farmer, in short, is urged to produce less goods in order that he may obtain more money. In other words it is proposed to apply to agriculture the methods of combination and control which in industry both employers and employees have learned to put into effect.

The agricultural classes have become conscious to a rising degree that the economic consequences of such combinations, both of capitalists and laborers, have been transmitted chiefly to themselves. Restriction of output whether of manufacturers' commodities, or of workers' services mean higher prices for all the farmer has to buy. It is not surprising, therefore, that agricultural producers have asked themselves whether organization and combination among their members may not enable them to control the output of their products, and thereby obtain both higher and more stable returns. The farmer, no less than the manufacturer and laborer, has to fear the depressing effects of unregulated dumping of goods or services, whether from within or from abroad. Can he not then protect himself in the same way as his urban brothers?

Proposals for the limitation or control of agricultural output have been mainly of two general types. Those of the first sort aim at reducing the actual physical supply by "regression of acreage" or division of production. The second group of proposals, much the more numerous and various, seek to effect centralised control of the total supply, or at least of a preponderating portion of it, and regulate its flow upon the market. That is to say, these latter schemes would eliminate or withhold surpluses by market control rather than by field control. In other words, the first type is concerned more directly with the limitation of output; the second with the control of outlet.

Proposals of the first type have been more conspicuous in the United States than in Canada. The vast increase, both in population and industrialism in the former country had been leading in the period preceding the war, to an impressive shrinkage in the proportion of agricultural production seeking an export outlet. The war, it is true, brought about a sharp and deliberate expansion of the exportable surplus. But with the dissolution of the U. S. Grain Corporation and the discontinuance of government buying from abroad, the American grain grower found that the weakened and fitful purchasing power of Europe was registering a world market price for his export products which was hopelessly below the level of domestic and protected commodities in his country. An emergency tariff might exclude Canadian, or Argentine, or Australasian agricultural products from his home market, but so long as he produced a surplus crop, whose price was determined in foreign markets, no amount of tariff manipulation could raise his price at home. In order to derive any benefit from the tariff, like the manufacturers, or like wool raisers and sugar beet growers, the grain producers must scale down their production to the proportions of domestic demand. Only thus could agricultural prices be brought in line with the general level of American prices. Accordingly while numerous conflicting plans have been proposed for government guaranteeing, financing or marketing of the existing surplus, many of the leading American agricultural journals have been fairly unanimous in emphasising that the path of economic wisdom lies in the direction of curtailing or diverting production from those crops whose export surplus is price determin-

ing. During the past year the late governor of Minnesota actually called a conference of wheat state governors, to consider a programme of wheat acreage reduction, each state to curtail its production proportionately. All were agreed that a regression of acreage might improve wheat prices, but no one could suggest an effective means of assigning, much less, supervising and enforcing each farmer's "stint."

A programme of concerted crop acreage regulation needs only to be proposed in order to bring out the difficulties of execution, and to emphasise the fundamental difference of conditions in the organization of agricultural and industrial production. Manufacturing operations being indoor processes, dependent on stationary power and complex specialisation of labor, are necessarily concentrated. Large-scale technical units lend themselves to large-scale management and centralised control. Agriculture, however, by its very nature is incapable of being technically concentrated. Plantation agriculture, or large scale ranching, do indeed bring large areas under the control of relatively few proprietors, who may conveniently agree to carry out a concerted policy of regulated production. But in Canada and the United States where the representative agricultural unit is the family farm, any programme of crop restriction involves the securing of the agreement of a host of scattered producers, while any attempt to coerce unwilling farmers must necessarily fail, even if a court could be found which would presume to depart so far from common law principles as to enforce "agreements in restraint of trade."

The fundamental difficulty lies in the conflict of interest between the group and the individual. Farmers as a group may recognize that a reduced production all around would bring higher prices, but each individual is anxious to have the largest possible crop to offer at that enhanced price. A short crop in the country at large is a blessing to the farmer whose own yield has been unaffected by drought, or blight, or pest. It was humorously proposed at a recent gathering of cotton growers of the Southern States that a monument should be erected to the boll weevil whose activities had contributed so directly to raising the price of cotton.

Assuming that it were possible, by agreement or compulsion to bring about a recession of crop acreage, the output would not necessarily correspond. Even if farmers were to limit collectively the acreage which they put under a given crop, no amount of supervision would be capable of regulating the relative intensity with which the respective members cultivated their prescribed acres. Nature, moreover, appears to have a capricious contempt for human calculations. In 1915 with 14 million acres sown to spring wheat, Western Canada produced 364 million bushels of that grain. In 1919 with 18½ million acres under crop the yield amounted to only 177 million bushels. Nature may not only cut down production when man needs it most, but she may choose to be over abundant just when a limited crop would be less embarrassing.

In so far as agricultural production is capable of being controlled by human calculation, the execution of it is probably best left to the voluntary action of the individual farmer. Economists, agricultural college experts and government officials and special commissioners may collect the facts and point out the prospects, but the farmer must be left to determine his own policy on the basis of such information. After all, prices provide their own corrective. High prices act as stimulating premiums; low prices function as instigations to readjustment. No producer will keep on producing that which yields him no profit. The report just submitted to President Coolidge by the directors of the War Finance Corporation which he asked to investigate the wheat growing, etc., declares in its conclusion that "there must be readjustment of production to American needs if the world markets are oversupplied." But American farmers have already been acting on that policy on the basis of their own economic calculations. U. S. government reports indicate a reduction of over 15 per cent. in the acreage sown to winter wheat during the pres-

ent fall. Of this year's crop of 782 million bushels, it is estimated that domestic consumption in the United States will leave little more than a hundred million bushels for export disposal.

The second type of proposals for regulating agricultural output have been chiefly directed, as we have said, at marketing control rather than at field control. Leaving the determination of the volume of production to nature and to the farmer's own calculations, the advocates of such schemes, while differing widely in the form and method of organization proposed, are unanimous in emphasizing the necessity of a concentration of control over the marketable supply, and a centralization of bargaining power. The individual farmer has little more control over supply or bargaining power than the individual laborer. As the position of the latter has been improved on the one hand by government action, as in minimum wage laws, and on the other by organized action, as realized in collective bargaining, so efforts have been made to improve the economic position of the farmer, on the one hand, by demanding government guarantee or handling of his products, and on the other by cooperative action for collective marketing.

Government marketing or guaranteed price through a Canada Wheat Board or a United States Grain Corporation may be expedient in a period of national emergency when grain is a sinew of war, and foreign countries are buying through government agencies. But as a normal activity it plainly lies outside the sphere of government function.

If the government guarantees a minimum price, then one which is high enough to enable the least efficient farmers to remain in business means an excessive burden upon the general taxpayer and a premium upon inefficiency. It prevents and retards the very readjustment of production which is economically required. On the other hand, if the price is fixed on a true commercial basis, so as to save the government from a deficit, all farmers who cannot produce at such prices will be compelled to withdraw, while placing the blame upon the government. The fundamental objection to marketing by government agencies is that it shifts the economic responsibility from the producer to the state, and weakens the incentive to self-help and productive readjustment.

Co-operation, on the other hand, represents the merging of individual in collective action, without dependence on the state. It permits concentrated control of the product of its members, but a control that is autonomous, not external. There is no space here to discuss the various types of co-operative organization and of pool contracts. They vary necessarily with the nature of the commodity, the scope of the competitive area, and the character of the producers. The essential features, however, which these diverse forms possess in common, consist, first, in the unified control of the individual contributions to the collective supply; second, in centralized selling; and third, in the pooling both of supply (on grade basis) and of the proceeds.

With the whole of the association's output under command, the co-operative organization is in a position to assemble data, not only on the volume and distribution of competing supply from outside sources, but also the volume and distribution of potential market demand. In other words, it takes unto itself the speculative functions of the individual dealers on the exchanges. The more inclusive its command of supply and demand information, the more intelligently will it be able to feed the market in respect both to time and place of selling. Knowing definitely the supply it has at its disposal, and interpreting the price indications as registered continually from all accessible markets, the cooperative pool is in a position to stabilise the flow of its products, and even out the peaks and troughs of the market supply curve. In Western Canada the United Grain Growers Livestock Department, for example, have through their weekly bulletins and monthly Livestock Marketing News kept shippers continually informed of market prices and requirements, advising them which kind of cattle to bring forward and which to hold back at given times.

With its deliveries graded and pooled, it is able to ship uniform carloads to whatever market at home or abroad, appears most profitable at the time.

While, however, centralized co-operative marketing is capable of realizing the most advantageous disposal of the pooled seasonal supply of a given agricultural product, and of equalizing the returns to the producers, it cannot function independently of the laws of supply and demand. Even if a co-operative organization were to succeed in securing monopoly control of a given product, and in keeping all its members in line, it could only dispose of its controlled supply by offering it at a price which the market could carry off. Indeed, the very success of a co-operative organization may produce its own embarrassment. For example, the Associated Raisin Growers of California by efficient organization and by skilful advertising were able to secure such attractive returns for the growers of Sun Maid raisins that thousands of additional acres were converted into vineyards in the Fresno district, at inflated prices. This year the Raisin Growers with a bumper crop following an abnormally large carryover, find themselves obliged to withdraw the 4 cents guarantee to their members and distribute whatever can be obtained. If under monopoly control, a high price is maintained by withholding from the market a considerable portion of the supply, the artificial price tends to serve as an inducement to increased, or at least undiminished production by members, and the accumulation of a surplus which must eventually depress prices. The most that can be expected from co-operative marketing organization is to obtain the best possible price for a given supply under given conditions. It cannot control the volume of production of its members, much less of the competitors. It succeeds best when it approximates the equilibrium price that will just clear the supply on the market. For the rest, it can only advise its members as to the probable trend of demand, and suggest the grades and quantities that may be most advantageously produced for a given season.

In the last analysis the farmer himself must take the responsibility of deciding how much and what kinds of products he shall devote himself to raising. Departments and colleges of agriculture may supply the technical and market information on which he can base his choice, and his co-operative organizations may advise as to the seasonal opportunities, but in the realism of price movements must be found the most authentic of indications.

Readjustment of supply to demand has its positive as well as its negative aspects. It consists not merely in curtailing supply of the product for which the unappealable verdict of market price indicates that demand is lagging, but also in transferring productive effort to those commodities for which market quotations or import figures indicate that the domestic supply is lagging. When the trade statistics for 1922 show that Canada imported fresh vegetables to the value of $3,916,000, $3,416,000 worth of beef, $13,865,000 worth of pork, $1,883,000 worth of butter, and $3,240,000 of eggs, it would appear that the true readjustment lies less in the "regression" than in the diversion of acreage.

Co-operative marketing would seem to be the nearest approximation which agriculture is physically capable of making to combination of industry and unionization in labor. Co-operation may better regulate the flow of farm produce to the market; it may enable the agricultural producer to bargain on more equal terms; it may effect very appreciable savings in marketing; and it may supply its members with comprehensive information and intelligent market advice. But in any free country, the ultimate responsibility for anticipating and conforming to society's economic demands cannot be shifted from the individual producer, whether he has farm products or manufactured goods, or whether he has manual or professional services to offer.

The French Club has started again, and meetings will be held as usual once a fortnight. The French Play is being rehearsed, and a French choir is being trained to perform on the Play Night.

Sports at the U. of A.--Early Fall

A notable aspect of University sport this fall is the lively interest that is kept up and the fine support that is being lent to the various executives. To the president of the Association, Mr. Hugh Teskey, a large part of the praise is due. He is a happy, conscientious worker, and imbues his colleagues with lasting enthusiasm. Coupled with this factors are two others worthy of mention: the lively interest of the Union president, "Jack" McAllister, in all kinds of sports, and the healthy condition of the Students' Union finances as left by that "doughty rugby student", Robert "Linky" Lamb. The finished efficiency of his presidential administration should leave a lasting impression on the future conduct of Union affairs.

Follows a short summary of the activities of our Athletic Association up to November first, and our idea of the prospect for the future.

Rugby

In this department a number of difficulties were encountered. The departure of last spring's graduating class had impoverished the line lamentably. With Lamb gone cricketing to Oxford, Lehmann to Cambridge, and Atkinson and Whitman away exercising themselves with ores and coal, Coach "Jimmy" Bill and Captain McAllister were near desperation. "What to do for beef?" The old recourse of whipping green material into shape was taken, and with a will. Also "Dunc" McNeil and Savage, the only two experienced kickers, were out of the game. The lucky find of one Henderson, a sophomore, has patched this hole, however.

So with a team largely made up of younger untried blood, Varsity faced the much-touted Eskimos in a two-game series. Though decisively beaten in the first encounter, they came back in the next and handed the Esks the first walloping they have experienced in western Canada in three years. All of which was rare and sweet to the taste. Beaten by the total score, our team retires for this season, leaving the Eskimos to play off with Calgary for the Provincial title.

Inter-faculty Track Meet

This event is proving to be one of the biggest days on the University Calendar, and this fall under the able direction of Bob Baker and Pres. Teskey, a very fine program of sports was run off.

Features of the meet were the weight-heaving by Bright, distance running by Cormack (a new agricultural student), and the poor pole vaulting. One further feature which was noted was the general interest and, in fact, proficiency shown by all the Co-eds in their numerous events. A freshette won the all-round championship, as was expected—"Youth must be served."

A recent development in connection with this function is the suggestion by the faculty, followed by a motion in the Students' Govt., that the Track Meet day be declared a regular holiday, incorporated in the Calendar, and that all official persecution of the freshmen by the sophs (or the regular initiation) be held on this day.

Western Universities Track Meet

Alberta was represented at this meet, held in Saskatchewan on Oct. 20. Although they had to accept third place in the chase for the Cairns Cup, being beaten by Manitoba and Saskatchewan, they acquitted themselves like heroes. They broke three of the four records lowered at this meet, one of them, the discus throwing won by Bright, being a new record for all Canadian Universities.

Basketball and Hockey

These two departments expect to add their names to the list of champions this year.

With Butchart, Parney, McAllister, Teskey, and a number of other stars in training, we haven't much to fear in basketball.

In hockey there is a wealth of material at hand and Varsity should be again represented in the Provincial Amateur play off. Hockey has had a hard row to hoe the past few years at this place, and it seems that lack of official interest on the part of the athletic executive is responsible. Alberta's premier winter sport deserves more consideration on the part of those in charge of the sport at Alberta's university.

Minor Clubs

All the minor departments of athletics are in vigorous health. A first class tennis tournament and a successful swimming tournament have been held. Interfaculty rugby is enjoying a keen season, and Meds and Law are at present deciding this issue. In Soccer our senior team went to Saskatoon and held that team and their blizzard to a scoreless tie, thereby retaining the championship for Alberta.

In boxing and wrestling the season should be a successful one. There are numerous barrel-chested "sheaf-heavers" among the new Aggies who could easily romp away with Amateur wrestling titles. The presence of Mitchell, Gale, Cohen and Davis insures an active boxing programme, and, of course, there is always the possibility of discovering some new "Wild Bull of the Campus," that is, in a boxing sense.

P.S.—The Faculty have at last gained importance enough in sport to find space in a column of this nature. The faculty golf tournament has just been completed under the able direction "du vigoreuse m'sieur" Sonet, and a galaxy of windy referees. Needless to say, a recent graduate, W. A. Matthews, "garnered the argent," much to the analytic disgust of Jim Kelso. As we remarked regarding the Girls' Inter-faculty championship—"youth must be served."

—J. O. G. S.

U. OF A. GRADS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Heartiest congratulations to the following who have brought honour to themselves and to Alma Mater:—

E. C. Bayfield, B.S.A. '23 is now at Macdonald Agricultural College, Quebec, holding a Macdonald Registered Scholarship.

K. H. Broadus, B.A. '22, M.A. '23, is at Merton College, Oxford, under an award by the Rhodes Trust.

Andrew Cairns, B.S.A. '23, has won a scholarship at the University of Minnesota, and is now taking post-graduate work in biochemistry.

Ernest L. Churchill, B.A. '23, has won a scholarship in mathematics at Chicago, and will enter upon his work at the New Year.

Alex. J. Cook, B.Sc. (Alta.) '20, M.A. (Harvard), has been awarded one of the Shattuck Scholarships in Mathematics at Harvard, and is pursuing studies towards a Ph.D.

W. F. Hanna, B.A. (Dalhousie), B.S.A. '22, and M.S.A. '23 of Alberta, has won the C.S.T.A. scholarship in agriculture, tenable at the University of Manitoba.

Robt. L. Lamb, B.A. '23, is the 1923 Rhodes Scholar, and is now at Merton College, Oxford.

J. F. Lehmann, B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '22, has won an 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, three of which are available in Canada each year. He is now studying in the Cavendish Laboraties, Cambridge, under Sir Ernest Rutherford.

Charles D. Reid, B.Sc. '23, is studying at the U. of A., having received a scholarship from the National Research Council.

S. C. Robison, B.S.A. '23, won the Milton Hersey Scholarship at Macdonald College, Quebec.

J. O. G. Sanderson, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '23, won two scholarships, one from Yale, and the other from the National Research Council. He chose the latter, and is now studying at the U. of A.

C. B. Sanford, B.S.A. '20, has won a scholarship at the University of Minnesota.

Carl Scholl, B.S.A. '18, won a scholarship at Minnesota and one at California. He accepted the latter, and is now studying at Berkeley.

In Remembrance

(November 11)

Let us remember always those who died;
Each adding splendour that will never fade
To History's immortal cavalcade
As down the long halls of Time they ride.
And let us, too, remember how they died—
Triumphant heroes of our last Crusade;
Nor e'er forget the sacrifice they paid
To keep our sacred Freedom undefied.
Their laurelled names shall consecrate anew
The shrines and altars of their native land,
Helping us always for the Right to stand,
Keeping us to their great traditions true.
In our race's memory will their glory live
Who gave for Freedom all a man could give.

—W. S. McDONALD.

Senate Meeting of October 12, 1923

A special meeting of the Senate of the University of Alberta was held in the Senate Chamber on Friday, October 12th, 1923. In opening the meeting the Chancellor welcomed the two new members elected on May 22nd, 1923, both graduates of this University: Mr. C. F. Reilly, B.Sc., of Calgary, and Mr. C. F. Carswell, B.A. of Red Deer.

The Senate then considered and approved the results of the professional examinations in Medicine, Pharmacy, and Nursing. As a result of the recent September examinations the Senate also approved the granting of certain degrees, these to be conferred at the next meeting of Convocation. A full list of these degrees will be found in another column.

Changes in the Licentiate course in Pharmacy received the meeting's consent, and President Tory introduced recommendations regarding a proposed School of Nursing. He stated that, at a recent meeting of the Hospital Board, it was recommended to the General Faculty, Senate, and Board of Governors that a School of Nursing be organized under the Medical Faculty of the University; that the faculty of the School consist of President Tory, Chairman; Dr. Washburn, Vice-Chairman; Miss M. A. McCammon, Superintendent of Nurses; Dean Kerr of the Faculty of Arts; Dean Rankin of the Faculty of Medicine; the heads of the Departments of Medicine and Surgery; and Miss Sharp, lecturer in Nursing; and that the Sisters in charge of wards, who give instruction to nurses-in-training, have the title of assistant demonstrators in nursing without seats on the council.

It was further agreed that two courses of study be organized, one covering three years leading to registration as an R.N.; the other, a course of five years leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Nursing and Registration; that for admission to the first course candidates be required to have Grade X standing in the High Schools of the Province; that for admission to the second course University Matriculation be required, the course of study to be of the same standard as that required for the B.Sc. in any other faculty of the University.

In addition to these recommendations it was explained that, whereas the legal requirement regarding preliminary education for those who wished to enter training as a nurse, is Grade VIII for the Province of Alberta, it seemed quite possible to secure candidates having Grade X or better to enter training in the University Hospital. It was thought that before long it might be wise to require Matriculation for entrance to both of the proposed courses. With its own well-equipped hospital on the grounds, the University is in a unique position to carry out a programme such as proposed.

The recommendations met with the hearty approval of Senate, and it is understood that some sixteen nurses have already entered upon a course of training. The details of the course leading to the degree of B.Sc. will be worked out by the Medical Faculty, and made ready for operation at the beginning of the session 1924-25.

The Senate sanctioned the holding of a Field Day for Sports in October. It is possible that this will develop into an annual affair of some importance along lines which are now under discussion.

Announcement was made of a gift which had come in for the University library. Mr. W. J. Carter, a citizen of Edmonton, who came to this country in 1870, had compiled an account of his experiences in Western Canada and had prepared two type-written copies, one of which he was presenting to the Library of the University of Alberta, and one to the Library of the University of Saskatchewan. It is written in a very interesting manner, and contains personal references to persons well known in the early days on the prairie. The Senate accepted the gift, and asked that its appreciation be extended to Mr. Carter by letter.

The next meeting of Senate will probably not be held until after the New Year.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of Oct. 13th, 1923

The Board of Governors of the University met on October 13. The chief business was the appointment of necessary additions to the teaching staff.

Three new members of the Board of Governors are on the list this year. They are Fred E. Osborne, of Calgary; Mrs. E. M. Barss, of Delia, and Mrs. F. M. Gunn, of New Lindsay.

In the general appointments to the Arts, Science and Law Faculties the additions to the staff are mostly in the way of readjustments and replacements, and the net result, as decided upon by the Governors, represents an actual saving on the running expenses of the institution. The appointments in the Medical Faculty, necessitated largely by the addition of the Fifth Year course of study, have been made through the financial assistance given the University by the Rockefeller Foundation Fund.

New Appointments

The appointments to the University staff, other than in the Medical School, are as follows:

Harold Grant Oddy, B.A. (McMaster), Ph.D. (Toronto), Instructor in Chemistry, replacing N. Stover.

Dr. J. W. Scott, (McGill), Lecturer in Biochemistry, replacing Dr. Grant Lochead.

Dr. Joseph Jackson, M.A. (Alberta), M.D., C.M. (McGill), Lecturer in Anatomy, replacing Dr. N. J. Minnish.

Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, M.Sc. (Alberta), Assistant in Mathematics, and F. Young, B.A. (Alberta), Sessional Assistant in Mathematics, both by temporary arrangement to fill the vacancy created by the death of Prof. Killiam.

G. Taylor, B.Sc. (Alberta), Demonstrator in Physics.

Dr. R. L. Rutherford, M.Sc. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Wisconsin), replacing P. Warren, on a year's leave of absence as Lecturer in Geology.

A. W. Matthews, B.Sc., Assistant in the Department of Pharmacy, on account of the death of Prof. Gaetz.

Frank Ford, K.C., Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Alberta Law Society, and H. H. Parlee, K.C., both Benchers of the Law Society, Honorary Professors in Law.

Medical Staff Increased

The greatest number of new appointments are in the Medical Faculty, the inauguration of the Fifth Year of the Medical course having made it necessary to strengthen the teaching staff accordingly. Dr. E. L. Pope has come from Winnipeg to take the Professorship of Medicine and will also be Chief of the Division of Medicine in the University Hospital. He will give his full time to the work of the University and Hospital; the other appointments are part-time men, giving varying proportions of their time to teaching and clinical work.

Dr. Heber Jamieson is promoted from Assistant Professor of Medicine to Associate Professor. He will give special attention to diabetics and will work in this field in conjunction with Dr. J. R. Collip, co-discoverer of the insulin treatment.

Dr. H. B. Logie becomes Assistant Professor of Medicine.

Additional Lecturers

The other appointments to the Medical School staff are as folows:

Drs. A. Blais, G. C. Gray, H. H. Hepburn, A. R. Munroe and W. A. Wilson are promoted from Lecturers to Assistant Professors in Surgery.

Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Lecturer in Orthopedics.

Drs. L. C. Harris, D. W. T. McEachern, J. A. McPherson, J. L. Peticlerc and N. L. Terwillegar, Instructors in Clinical Surgery.

Dr. L. C. Conn, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Dr. J. D. Harrison, Associate Professor of Gynaecology.

Dr. J. O. Baker, Lecturer in Obstetrics.

Dr. C. U. Holmes, Instructor in Obstetrics.

Dr. I. R. Bell, promoted from Lecturer in Pharmacology to Lecturer in Medicine and Therapeutics.

Dr. D. N. Leitch, promoted from Assistant in Medicine to Lecturer in Pedriatics.

Dr. C. W. Hurlburt, promoted from Assistant Lecturer in Medicine to Lecturer in Medicine.

Drs. W. H. Scott, A. F. Anderson, F. S. McPherson, and J. E. Carmichael, Instructors in Clinical Medicine.

University Hospital

A report on the work done in the University Hospital during the past year was submitted to the Board of Governors by Dr. R. T. Washburn. It showed a total since the hospital was established of 14,434 medical patient, surgical patient and special patient days in the Outdoor Department, the patients coming from all parts of the province. Since the beginning of this year 137 destitute cases had been dealt with. The Governors expressed great satisfaction with the success of the Hospital in the first year of its work.

It was stated that a regular social service department has been organized in connection with the hospital, by which all cases are followed up, where necessary, in their homes. This will be made a permanent feature of the work, and in carrying it on the University authorities will have the co-operation of the Public Welfare Boards and other social service agencies.

Registration Keeps Up to Former Level

Interim Report For Session 1923-24

At the end of October the registration of students at the University was slightly in excess of that on the same date last year. The figures are far from complete so early in the term. They do not include graduate courses, the first year of the B.S.A. course, which begins in November, the Correspondence courses, whose tutoring is not fully organized until all the students have reported, or the special courses for teachers given at convenient hours.

With the above omissions, and certain others, the following figures give the registration to date according to faculties:—

Arts and Sciences	462
Medicine	145
Applied Science	96
Agriculture	61
Law	55
Pharmacy (2-year course)	29
Combined courses	100

The registration in Arts and Sciences includes the Departments of Commerce and Household Economics and the degree course in Pharmacy, besides the explicitly "Arts" courses, and does not therefore give much clue to the future plans of students enrolled in this faculty.

The Faculty of Medicine proves the next largest faculty. Here the large majority pursue the Medical Course, and the remainder the course in Dentistry.

There is an increase in the number enrolled in Applied Science this year. Since Alberta will give great scope for engineers, the increase augurs well.

The Faculty of Agriculture shows incomplete registration. With the addition of the first-year students in the B.S.A. course it is expected to show a marked increase over last year's enrolment. This would be accounted for by the fact that a new course leading to a B.Sc. in Agriculture is offered for the first time.

The decreased number of Students-at-Law entering this year may possibly be due to the fact that so many who have completed the requirements for the Bar are now found in the ranks of less crowded professions.

In the School of Pharmacy the smaller

number taking the two-year course would, perhaps, be partly due to the fact that the entrance requirements, now raised to Junior Matriculation, place the student in a position to enter the degree course if he prefers.

The large enrolment in combined courses speaks for itself, for the Alma Mater welcomes students who seek an ample preparation for future work. Arts and Medicine, and Arts and Law are the most favoured combinations, while Arts and Agriculture, and Arts and Applied Science attract a fair number of students.

Registration numbers according to years may be interesting to note:

First Year—265 (not including Dept. of Correspondence).

Second Year—277.

Senior Years—406 (not including Teachers' Courses).

Graduates—90 (not complete).

This report is of necessity merely tentative. It does not include the Law students registered in Calgary, nor does it include Nurses' courses, short courses in Agriculture, and numerous courses which do not begin till after Christmas. All signs point to a total registration as heavy as last year's, when the number went over thirteen hundred.

Two Addresses on The World Situation

The University was fortunate in hearing within a few days of each other the two addresses which follow. Sir George Foster represented Canada at the first Assembly of the League of Nations, and was one of its vice-presidents. His remarks, drawn from intimate experience, are strong confirmation of President Tory's argument before the Philosophical Society.

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

At the first public meeting of the Philosophical Society, held on the evening of Tuesday, October 17, Dr. Tory applied this question to the maintenance and progress of civilization, and his address was a message of re-assurance and a strong and well-supported declaration of faith in the future of the human race.

Two modern writers, whose arguments Dr. Tory discussed, predict the downfall of civilization. One of these, an Italian of note, in support of his argument draws analogies from history, comparing present conditions with those which preceded the fall of the Roman Republic and the fall of the Roman Empire, referring also to the time of the Napoleonic wars. The other, in the book, "The Revolt Against Civilization," bases his argument on the fact of personal and racial inequality established by modern psychology, and predicts that since the higher stocks are not reproducing themselves in such proportions as to ensure their continuance, the race as a whole will deteriorate; the mass of mankind being of inferior stock and unable to comprehend the modern industrial world will eventually combine to overthrow civilization.

These writers, Dr. Tory said, have the wrong conception of the idea of civilization. In the case of Rome, the conditions which created the Empire were the same as those which created the Republic; the Roman civilization was continuous and the Empire was really a development from the Republic by which greater strength was attained and greater opportunities were opened out. The fall of Rome was due to the entry of external forces which supplanted the old Roman spirit. All that was best in the Roman civilization was re-discovered and made its contribution to those which have succeeded it. Similarly many of Napoleon's ideas were incorporated into the scheme of things and assisted rather than retarded progress.

What is civilization? Civilization is not a social structure. That is nothing but its expression. Civilizaton itself lies deeper, and we might overturn our social order and re-establish it along different lines without doing away with our

civilization, provided we hold fast to certain fundamental things. Civilization is the state at any moment of the totality of man's reaction to Nature and himself. It is measured by his mastery over Nature and his ability to use the powers of Nature for his own development, and conserve the knowledge he has gained for the use of future generations. In it are embodied tradition, in which is preserved the experience of the past; literature and art, which are man's interpretation of his surroundings and himself; and science, which is the application of accumulated knowledge for practical uses.

In all comparisons between the present civilization and those of the past it must be remembered that the amount of accumulated experience in the ancient world was exceedingly small, and there was consequently no broad foundation upon which to build. Also, knowledge belonged only to a very limited class, and Plato is quoted as saying, "To the ordinary man knowledge is useless." There was thus no government backed by public opinion, and in Athens, the most democratic of them all, the free citizens, to whom Demosthenes refers in his orations, comprised only five to ten per cent. of the population. Means of disseminating knowledge were lacking and even the libraries were available only to the privileged few. When Rome fell, the only thing the barbarian world inherited was Roman Law, and it was a thousand years before man's intellectual activities were revived.

What is involved in the destruction of civilization? The first thing is the destruction of tradition. But man has found that impossible ever since the Dark Ages. Second, is the destruction of accumulated knowledge. But modern knowledge is so comprehensive in all phases of life, preserved in so many different ways, and placed in so many hands that it must now remain in the possession of man as long as he is able to make use of it. Third, is a complete breaking of man's understanding of social relationships.

The Russian government attempted a complete change, and by the assassination of the intelligentia thought to break all connection with the past; but the old traditions have been kept by the neighboring nations, and back into Russia is pouring the knowledge, which, Dr. Tory thinks, is destined to put her back into the path of the civilization she tried to leave.

Signs of hope for the future of civilization are on all sides. Knowledge is more and more readily exchanged among the nations, the scientists contribute the results of their discoveries to the common fund, and above all, there is an increased realization of the value of knowledge—the significance of research is written on the consciousness of mankind as never before. Ten years ago only 1.2% of the school population in the United States was in the High Schools, now they contain 11%, and in Great Britain higher education is available to all who wish to obtain it. The number of people classed as superior minds emerging from the mass of the people is greater than ever before. Never were so many, in proportion to the population, occupied at the task of increasing the store of knowledge, and never was there a greater effort to apply knowledge for the uses of human life. So far as ability to produce wealth is concerned, mankind is better off than ever before in history. The increase of wealth within twenty-five years will compensate for all the losses which the war brought about.

Regarding moral stamina, if this may be judged by the power to endure suffering and hardship and to achieve in the face of difficulties, the war has demonstrated that the men of today are not inferior. The world is living nearer than ever before to the teachings of the Master in nation-wide charities for the succour of the unfortunate, and at no time has the sense of guardianship and trusteeship of wealth had a firmer hold on the human mind, as seen in the many foundations for the common benefit.

Whatever the difficulties encountered, those qualities of heart and mind that have made our civilization will emerge; the fabric of our civilization, based as it is upon man's accumulated store of knowledge, his outlook upon nature and the powers it has given him, will endure, even though the forms in which it expresses itself may change.

Humanitarian Aspects of the League of Nations

Those who heard Sir George E. Foster speak on the subject of the League of Nations in Convocation Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, October 14, will heartily agree with Dr. Tory's pronouncement in introducing the speaker, that "If we had searched all over the world we could have found no one capable of dealing with the subject more successfully."

The League, Sir George explained, lays down as a first principle that "war shall not be undertaken as a first method for the settlement of international difficulties." Disputes between nations are to be settled by conference, arbitration, reference to the International Court, or, finally, to the League Council.

The League has two organs: the Council and the Assembly; matters which the Council fails to decide are brought before the Assembly as a whole. Its ability to grapple successfully with the problems of international and world-wide concern which come before it and establish itself as a dominant force in the affairs of humanity as a whole is evidenced by the fact that in its assembly meet the representatives of four-fifths of the population and more than three-quarters of the territories of the world. During the four years of its existence it has more than doubled the number of its adherents, and lost not one, and as an instance of the confidence inspired by its successes the speaker quoted the comment of Sir Edward Grey: "If we had had a League of Nations in 1913 and '14, there would have been no world war."

The duties of the League include the administration of certain districts, such as the Saar, and the city of Dantzig, and the protection of minorities where their safety or civil rights are endangered. It is also provided that no country shall annex conquered territory; instead, a mandatory shall administer it under the supervision of the League of Nations. In fact, all things of a national, tribal or credal nature come under its jurisdiction.

Besides these major concerns of the League there are many minor phases of its work which may more particularly be characterized as humanitarian. A repatriation commission with Dr. Nansen in charge restored to their homes 427,000 of the 500,000 prisoners of war left scattered over Europe in 1919. Again, the Russian Revolution forced 800,000 to take refuge along the lines of contiguous nations, and Dr. Nansen, with Sir Samuel Hoare as deputy commissioner, succeeded in satisfactorily placing them by persuading the Soviet government to take many back and inducing other central European powers to accept the responsibility for the remainder. More recently, when Anatolia was over-run by the Turks, nearly a million of the inhabitants were expelled. Many of these were received by Greece; Dr. Nansen was placed in charge of the remainder. The United States has taken a large share in the relief work in the contribution of food supplies and medical aid.

Among the "world evils which prey upon humanity" requiring world-wide co-operation and now being vigorously combatted by the League of Nations are plagues, the white slave traffic, and the consumption of narcotic drugs. Measures for the suppression of the white slave traffic have been drawn up and submitted to all nations for signature. In 1904 Great Britain and some other nations sent a commission which met at Shanghai for the investigation of the drug evil, and arranged for a convention to meet at the Hague. After the war this work was resumed by the League, which has secured the ratification of all but a few small nations to an agreement prohibiting the import or export of narcotics except by government authorization in the countries concerned, and allowing their use only for medical and scientific purposes. A commission is now endeavoring to ascertain the amount required for these purposes with a view to restricting production to this amount.

An outbreak of typhus in Russia was brought to the attention of the League, and Sir George himself was deputed to make an appeal to the Assembly for two million dollars to fight the disease. This amount was pledged, and the typhus eventually checked. A further outbreak occurring two years later, representatives of 37 nations held a convention at War-

saw, at which it was decided to ask for a donation of six million dollars. The money was obtained and used to such good effect that the death rate from typhus is now below normal in the affected districts.

These smaller activities establish contact points among the nations, help them to catch the international viewpoint, and "lay the true substratum for the larger work of the League." "These are not high-flown, faddish, fantastical ideas," said Sir George; "four years of work together along these lines have demonstrated the efficacy of the League of Nations."

In a burst of eloquence he concluded the address with an appeal to the students for the preservation of truth, virtue, manhood, square-dealing and helpfulness for one's fellows, and exhorted them to hold fast to those ideals which are the light of human progress, the "pictures transposed into the future."

In reply to a question by Mr. Grimmet regarding the part played by the League of Nations in settling the recent dispute between Italy and Greece, Sir George outlined the steps taken, and quoted the opinion expressed by Premier Baldwin: "I am convinced that if there had been no League of Nations today the action taken by Italy would have had the same result as that of Austria in 1914." When Italy issued a five hours' ultimatum to Greece, and one hour before its expiration the Italian fleet bombarded Corfu, the situation came immediately under discussion by the League, which was in session at Geneva. The members of every nation except France were outspoken in condemning Italy's action, and it was their strong stand that induced Mussolini to agree to the settlement of the dispute by the Council of Ambassadors. Thus in accordance with the Covenant of the League the contending nations submitted their dispute to arbitration. If this had failed of a settlement it would have been the League's duty to settle the matter. As evidence of the League's efficacy it must be noted that, but for the strong statements made in the Assembly at Geneva, Italy would not have consented to arbitration.

League of Nations Society in Canada

The League of Nations has inspired a great hope—the hope of escape from a world in which the nations live in a state of relative lawlessness, where might decides what is right. But the League of itself can do nothing, and here lies a grave danger ahead. In this democratic age, an intelligent public opinion is the vital force of national governments; without it they would quickly be perverted and used against the interests of the people. The same is true of the League of Nations. Unless the people in the various countries of the world have some real knowledge of the League, and take a live and continuous interest in its working, it is bound to fail.

To avert this peril, there has been formed the League of Nations Society in Canada, and similar Societies in other countries. They aim at the promotion of international peace and justice by furnishing information about the League of Nations, its principles, organization, and work, and by fostering the study of international problems. Every Canadian is therefore urged to become an active supporter of the League of Nations Society in Canada, that Canadian public opinion may be focused upon the League of Nations and that Canada may thus shoulder her share of the world problems.

Associate Members, who pay $1.00 a year, receive all the literature published by the Canadian Society. But Ordinary Membership, for which the fee is $2.50, is very much better, for in addition to the above literature, Ordinary Members receive the Monthly Summary of the

League of Nations. This is published by no society, but by the Information Section of the League of Nations at Geneva. It provides in a most convenient and readable form the best information on the problems and activities of the League of Nations from month to month.

Any further information may be obtioned from A. L. Burt, Secretary, Edmonton Branch, League of Nations Society in Canada.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The Dramatic Society will hold its annual Inter-class Competition in December. Most of the classes are now well away on the rehearsal of their one-act plays, and interest seems to be keener than ever. The Dramatic Society has not yet chosen its big play for production in the spring. Following is the programme of meetings for the session:—

November 5th—The Technique and Staging of Amateur Productions: Mrs. Haynes.

December 10th—Tercentenary of the First Folio.

January 14th—Canadian Night: Select Readings of Canadian Drama.

February 11th—Greek Night: Scenes from a Greek Drama—under the Direction of the Department of Classics.

March 10th—Selected Readings from Thomas Hardy's *The Dynasts.*

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The programme of the Philosophical Society for the current session is one of the most attractive it has ever presented. Those who knew the Philosoph. in the old days will be surprised to learn that its membership now is over three hundred. Following is the intellectual feast for this winter:—

Public Lectures

October 17th—"Watchman! What of the Night!": H. M. Tory.

November 14th—The Latest Stage of Electrical Science: H. J. MacLeod.

December 12th—Divorce: Frank Ford.

January 30th—The Canadian Constitution Sixty Years After: C. A. Stuart.

February 27th—John Ruskin: Aesthetics and Social Reform: C. L. Gibbs.

March 26th—The "Economic Man" *or* Human Nature in Business: D. A. MacGibbon.

Members' Meetings

October 31st—The Function of Art: C. S. Burgess.

November 28th—Fascismo: M. H. Long.

January 16th—A New Approach to Medieval Literature: Francis Owen.

February 13th—Intellectual Emancipation and the Bible: A. D. Miller.

March 12th—Literary Portraits: Miss G. Misener.

April 9th—Some Thoughts on Matter: Stanley Smith.

Odd Bits

Wauneita Society—With Agnes MacLeod as President, the Wauneita Society is looking forward to a good year. Initiation went off in great style, and the Reception to the men was voted the best yet. The Colonial Ball, the Banquet, and the Tea to the High School Girls will take place as usual after Christmas. The Society will, as always, be present in force at Lits, Med Night, etc. It is also likely that the Wauneitas will give a concert at the University Hospital, following the precedent of the last two years.

Dr. A. C. Rankin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was absent from the Campus during the month of June. He visited Montreal as Alberta's representative in connection with a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association. While in the East he also attended the Ninth Conference of Canadian Universities, where important matters relating to medical education were dealt with by the medical committee of the conference. Later at Ottawa he was present at a session of the Dominion Council of Health.

Dr. A. L. F. Lehmann, our genial Professor of Chemistry, spent a considerable part of the summer in the East, attending conferences in connection with agricultural chemistry.

Women's Athletics—The Annual Inter-Year Track Meet took place on the same day as the men's Track Meet, Nov. 18th, and was won by the Sophomores, who therefore hold the Bakewell Cup for this year. The Senior Basketball team is to visit Winnipeg this year, while the Hockey team will play Manitoba here. An intermediate Basketball team is being trained to enter the city inter-collegiate league. Mr. Race is again coaching Basketball, and Mike Krause is taking charge of Hockey.

Dr. R. F. Shaner, Associate Professor of Anatomy, in doing his bit to push back the frontier of the unknown in the field of Anatomy, has prepared a paper as the result of his research on "The Muscular Architecture of the Vertebrate Ventride" which is to appear in the October number of *The British Journal of Anatomy*. It may also be of interest to the readers that Dr. and Mrs. Shaner spent their honeymoon this summer in the neighborhood of Banff. We wish them every happiness for the future.

Dr. N. J. Menish, who has been for the past two years Lecturer in Anatmony and House Physician at the University, has gone to Winnipeg, preparatory to leaving for the Old Country to do post-grad. work in Medicine.

Dr. Downs and Dr. Eddy, of the Department of Physiology, carried on during the summer months research work in connection with the substance "Secretin" which is produced by one of the Endocrene glands as an internal secretion. It is expected that the results of their work will be published shortly.

The Student Christian Movement of Alberta has an ambitious programme drawn up. Several study groups have been formed, and it is expected that a conference with B. C. will be held here at Christmas.

Music is interesting a large number of students at the University. The Orchestra and the Mandolin Club have resumed practices. After three years' silence the Glee Club is again taking its place in student life. It has been revived by a few enthusiastic men and is to be confined to men. The women have not yet made a similar move. This year the number of students patronizing the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra is greater than ever.

J. B. Collip, Ph.D.
Professor of Biochemistry.

Doctor J. B. Collip of the University of Alberta has received signal recognition of his share in the discovery of Insulin. The Nobel Prize for Medicine was recently awarded to Dr. McLeod and Dr. Banting of Toronto. The prize amounts to $40,000. Announcement is now made that these two men have divided their shares equally with their co-discoverers, Dr. Collip and Dr. Best, to whom they ascribe equal credit with themselves for the discovery which is bringing relief to thousands of diabetic sufferers. The Carnegie Trust also has placed $10,000 at the University's disposal to forward Dr. Collip's work.

Applied Science Banquet — The "forty-beer" men held their third Annual Banquet at the Macdonald Hotel on November 1st. Some seventy were present and had a rousing time. The App.-Sci. Quartette brought the house down with their songs, some of which we would print but for the engineers' advice that they are hardly edifying enough for these columns. The menu, however, will bring pleasant memories to some, and it will at least make the others hungry:— Cocktail a la Benchmark; Thermo Dynamics; Viande Hydraulique; Pomme de Murphy; C.E. 3—Materials for Destruction avec Cement Grouting; Fine Aggregate; Coarse Aggregate; Tar Sands avec Creme; Wet Cells; Combustion a la Forced Draft.

An Ottawa Press Despatch says:— An investigation into the question of rural credits is to be made for the government and President H. M. Tory of the University of Alberta has been commissioned for that purpose. He has specialized in the study of such questions, including the European system, and is expected to report at the next session.

A Criticism of Papini's *Life of Christ*

A well known classical scholar once complained loudly to me that any ass could write a volume of sermons which would sell, but the patient scholar often had to pay out of his own pocket for the publication of the valuable results on long study. The book under notice would grieve him a little, I fear, for Papini, without enduring the pains of learning, makes a few hare-like leaps over the heads of those plodding tortoises the *New Testament* scholars, and dashes to success down the course amidst the plaudits of twelve nations. One looked to the schools to provide the next life of Christ to attract attention, but it has had extra-mural origin, for Papini, though a writer and thinker of repute, is in no strict sense a *New Testament* scholar. This is at the first blush in his favour, for he can write without the restraint which sufficient acquaintance with criticism would have imposed on him, and can the more cheerfully scorn the laborious methods of criticism and spurn its help, in that he does not discern their value.

Before he wrote this book, Papini had achieved a considerable fame as a journalist and philosopher of keen and incisive mind, and he tells us in the introduction to his book how deeply he had committed himself to a detached and irreligious temper of mind, until in the moral stress of the later years of the war he felt it necessary to review his position. From seclusion in which he had shut himself up with a handful of books he emerged with his *Life of Christ* completed, convinced that nothing can help the world short of full and uncritical surrender to the Christian tradition. So striking a conversion of a renowned man of letters could not but add interest to a book which in itself contained some elements of greatness. The publishers do not fail to exploit the dramatic conversion as an aid to circulation, but the book must stand on its own legs. While to many the moral upheaval in Papini's life may bring conviction as to the truth of his position, there must, one would hope, be many more who require to use their knowledge of that period of moral stress to excuse Papini's uncompromising repudiation of scholarship.

For Papini in no uncertain style discards the scholar and critic, and does it with gusto. He does not stop to enquire whether or not he is throwing out the baby with the bath-water. The auto-da-fé of criticism which he establishes reminds one of the student of English literature whose first act on coming under

religious conviction was to hurry home and toss his Shakespeare into the fire with the exclamation, What have you to do with eternity?

It is a pity that a religious book of wide circulation should add to the tension between piety and learning. We may well agree with Papini that there is more moral sap in the parables of Jesus than in the forest of critical remark that has grown up around them, without thinking the worse of criticism. Criticism does not set out to provide moral stimulus, but to uncover truth, and the search of the critical reason for truth is itself one of the most dignified moral actions of mankind. Even the piles of critical sawdust bear witness to the spiritual aspirations of man, and it is a spurious spirituality that in the interests of the soul stands at enmity with the patient effort of the scholar to reach truth even in small things. It was no doubt a hard thing for Papini, stepping as he did almost in a moment from what now seems to him the starless night of analysis into the full blaze of ardent faith, to discern clearly the value of things; this may explain, without wholly excusing, his round condemnation of criticism as valueless at a moment of sudden illumination.

Papini's book would, of course, be a mere squib if that were all it contained. He quickly gets over that in the introductory chapter, and proceeds to the main task. He takes the *New Testament* narrative without question or reservation, together with no small amount of the traditional comment and elucidation, and writes his Life of Christ on that basis in a free and vigorous style, with here and there strong dramatic touches, and everywhere brilliant imaginative effort. The intense realism of the writing knows no half-tones, and while in the main contributing to the book an attractive degree of freshness and power, at times leans a little to the defect of being too brutally direct. Interspersed throughout the book are to be found shrewd and pungent observations on life and character which add greatly to the lustre of the style, and the book is suffused throughout with a warm emotion which is beyond criticism, and nearly lifts the book into the class of really great writing. That it must be judged to fall short of greatness is due, not to any defect of literary value or compelling emotion, but rather to the inherent defect of its method. It fails there when compared to the great lives that already occupy the field. Papini's book cannot by rights be placed among the great lives of Christ. It would not do to place him beside Renan, for Renan is so fine, so scholarly, so discerning, that he would make Papini seem rough; not beside Strauss, for Strauss with his intellect would make Papini look small; not beside Edersheim, whose massive erudition would make Papini look as transient as a tourist beside the Pyramids; nor even beside Farrar or David Smith, for these are both scholarly and scrupulous in detail, though not critical in the full sense of the word. No, Papini must be placed among the preachers, for the others wrote because they wanted to write the life of Christ, but Papini has written his life, because he wants to preach to us. It will be best all round to place him among the preachers, for it is possible, when a preacher comes forward with warm emotion and vigorous faith, to forgive an occasional outburst against the critics as "Voltairian vermin." After all they are a pretty dessicated crowd, when the heart is feeling its way to warmth and light, as Papini finds himself doing.

Dorothy Canfield has done the work of translation with such skill that her lively English is remarkably pleasant to read, and she has used her free style of translating so well that the aphoristic sayings in the book seem native to our tongue, and bear no mark of transformation. The half-dozen errors noted that would scarcely have escaped a scholar's eye form no serious blemish in a book of this nature.

This Life of Christ will have many ardent admirers, but will not influence the intellectual currents of the day. It illustrates the old truth that while intellect must scrutinize life and seek to control its forces, the mainspring of life

is something volcanic, incalculable; Papini is another case where the intellectual frame of thought has proved insufficient for the moral energy that he finds suddenly released within him.

So after all, we must look to the schools for the final life of Christ. It will be written some day, but by a complete scholar fired by the requisite spiritual passion. Until it comes, the Gospels have still a quiet claim to be read, as brief, illuminating, and restrained accounts of the life of Jesus.

D. E. CAMERON.

Sparks from the Treasurer's Anvil

R. T. HOLLIES

The Treasurer has kept off your trail for many moons, but as the long evenings of winter steal o'er the land, the longing gold-seeker once more bestirs himself and requests that a shower of postal notes and other money-laden epistles be directed in his direction. Why this sudden burst of energy? Why this hounding on your trail? Why?—Why? It is but to broaden your trail and lighten your trail by the aid of "The Trail."

The following items will help you to trail a few of your old companions and chums over not a small portion of the globe.

Douglas Simpkin, Sc. '22, has moved from the town of Pittsburgh, Pa., where the more the work the more the smoke is the order of the day, to Rancagua, Chile, South America, where several feet of snow in July is quite "the" thing. Anyone interested in copper mining will do well to get in touch with "Doug." Write him c/o Braden Copper Co., Rancagua, Chile, S.A.

Lucille Barker, Arts '23, has moved to Sacramento, Calif., c/o Y.W.C.A., 1517-M-Street, where she is Girls' Work Secretary. We hope she will always continue to boost our Association as she already has done.

W. P. Campbell, Sc. in Arts '23, is close under the eye of the Treasurer, who has already extracted two simoleons from him. W. L. McDonald, Sc. '23, is also employed by the Industrial Research Dept., U. of A.

Thank you, Miss H. B. Tillotson, of 634 5th Ave. W., Calgary, for a kind word in favor of the "Trail." We hope you will take enough time off from teaching to read this number from cover to cover and tell us what you think of it.

Veteran, Alberta, is the address of Miss Lola M. Ferguson, Sc. in Arts '22; her occupation is left for you to guess.

W. S. McDonald, Sc. '15, came in to say "hello" to us a short time ago and also to see the U. of A. about taking some more courses. He is still with the Water Power Branch, Calgary.

Dr. E. T. Mitchell, Ph.D., Arts '12, is teaching in the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, and he would be glad of news from some of the boys of Class '12.

A persistent rumor states that Charlie Carswell, Arts '15, has left Rimbey and entered newspaper work in his home town at Red Deer.

Charlie Reilly, Sc. '20, was in Edmonton a short time ago and talked over old times with us and took pleasure or the other thing out of a U. of A. Senate meeting. Charlie is teaching in Western Canada College when not busy on his farm at Delia, Alberta.

Alex. Jackson, Sc. '23, reports a very good summer at Kimberly, B.C., where green backs are scarce but coin is plentiful. He says nothing about money in the Home Bank, so probably has saved his by sending it home.

N. A. Clark, Ph.D., Agric. '18, is busy researching and teaching chemistry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; and then he took up golf.

Arthur Donaldson, president of Class '22, has left for California to engage in engineering work. He has promised to send us his address as soon as he finds it. Best o' luck, Pat!

Jimmy Adam, '22, is teaching at Bushland, Alberta, worthily filling the shoes of Ferdie Lehmann, who taught the same school a few sumemrs ago. Ask Ferdie.

A good many of Class '22 are teaching throughout the province. Helena Keith is at Wainwright, Eva McKittrick at Wetaskiwin, Nellie Robson at Red Deer, Daphne Garrison at Stettler, and Dorothy Diller at Vegreville. With all these torches lighted at the U. of A., the way of the younger generation should be well illuminated.

Dudley Pegrum, '22, and George Wilson, '23, are both teaching at Lethbridge. How about starting an Alumni Local?

Dick Bryden recently sent an interesting letter to the "Gateway" from 5526 Howe St., E. E. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He is working with the H. Koppers Co., Designers and Constructors of Horizontal Cross-regenerative By-product Coke and Gas Ovens. Whew! That's a regular display ad.

Has anyone heard from D. R. Michener? Rumor says that, having returned from Oxford, he has settled down in godless Ontario. Drop a line, Roly.

Don Philp, '22, is or was (which is it?) working with the "Toronto Star."

"Brub" MacDonald, B.S.A. has returned to Varsity for post grad work.

Dr. J. W. Scott, M.D., C.M., a former student of Alberta, has been appointed Lecturer in Bio-chemistry and House Physician to the students. Before coming to the University he was practising medicine at Czar, Alberta. We wish him every happiness in his work here and every happiness in connection with a "certain event" which took place a few months ago.

Dr. Joe Jackson, M.A. (Alta.), M.B. (Toronto), has returned to the University to occupy the post of Lecturer in Anatomy. He was also among those who decided this summer that a "home" was a worth while venture.

Drs. Vango, Bell, Melling, and Yakimischak, all former students of this university, are now working at the University Hospital.

Colvin Chadsey, B.A., spent the summer in Edmonton, and has now returned to complete the medical course at McGill.

Chris Dobry is another one who has gone to California to engage in business. She was admitted to the Alberta Bar before leaving.

When Bob Lamb arrived in England this fall, Perry Hamilton and George Ferguson went to London to meet him and escorted him to Oxford.

Clarke Gordon, '22, is now employed with the Gillespie Elevator Company, Edmonton.

Ivy Steele, we understand, is taking M.A. work at Columbia. What's it like down there?

Hugh John MacDonald, '21, and Ted Davis, '22, are teaching in Banff. Hugh John visited the University track meet this fall.

R. W. Evans, who is teaching at Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, attended the University Summer School this summer.

Elmslie Gardiner, '22, is still at the University of California, his fellowship having been extended.

Minnie Wershof is taking master's work here this term—not that she's ambitious, she says, but she couldn't bear teaching a rural school any longer.

Bill Jewitt, B.Sc. '23, has gone to work at the mines in Evansburg, Alberta.

Some of our graduates who have newly started teaching in the Edmonton schools are Katie McCrimmon, Agnes Fuog, Ina Bissel and Wilfred Wees. Ardis Cain is teaching at East Edmonton.

"Steve" Atkinson, '22, and Archie McGillivray, '21, we understand, are both at the Britannia Mines, B.C. Is this right?

Alan B. Harvey, '19, has returned from Oxford. During registration he rendered valuable assistance at the University. We have seen him lately drive a brand new coupe about town.

Jean McQueen is teaching school near Minburn.

That reminds us that Wray Drake is teaching in Consort.

Stuart Jaffray, '21, is still in Chicago, we believe. How about a little letter, Stuart?

Robert ("Pete") McQueen, '19, has taken up his duties as lecturer in Political Economy in the University of Saskatchewan.

Send us a little more news, you people! We'll stand the shock.

Marriages

Batson-Kittinger—Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Kittinger, Depew Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., to Fred Batson, B.Sc. '20.

Buckingham-Towner—Daisy Towner to Ernest Buckingham, B.S.A. '21, at All Saints Church, Hove, nr. Brighton, England, on August 5, 1923.

Darling-Malcolmson—On July 3, 1923, Audrey Malcolmson, B.A. '21, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Malcolmson, Edmonton, to E. Clare Darling.

Fetter-Hamilton—On September 8, 1923, Elfreda Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Hamilton, Los Angeles, to Roy E. Fetter, B.A. '22.

Gray-Kirkpatrick—On Saturday, March 17, 1923, at Los Angeles, California, Elva Lucile Kirkpatrick, to Francis Willard Gray, Arts '21.

Huskins-Villy—At St. Stephen's Church, Calgary, on Saturday, August 18, 1923, Margaret Harman Villy, B.A. '22, to Leonard Charles Huskins, B.S.A. '23.

MacGibbon-Curry—At St. Peter's Church, Brockville, Ont., on Wednesday, August 29th, Dorothy Dalmer Curry, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Curry, to D. A. MacGibbon, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy, University of Alberta.

Moss-Shipley—At "Knapping Home," Denfield, Ont., August 23rd, Margaret McGowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Shipley, to E. H. Moss, Lecturer in Botany, University of Alberta.

Patton-Taylor—On September 5th, at Knox College, Toronto, Marguerite Irene Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor of Toronto, to H. S. Patton, of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta.

Shaner-Kimball—On June 27, at the house of Mr. D. E. Cameron, Librarian of the University, Jean Wesley Kimball, of Ludlow, Vermont, to Dr. R. F. Shaner, Associate Professor of Anatomy, University of Alberta.

Villett-McLean—Minnie McLean to George H. Villet, B.A. '22, at Rideau Farm, home of the bride's parents, Millet, Alberta, on August 29, 1923.

Whitman-Stewart—Robina Jane Millicent, daughter of the Hon. Chas. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, to Frederick Primrose Whitman, B.Sc. '23, at Killam, Alberta, on July 19, 1923. The bride, familiarly known as "Jennie," was formerly a student in Household Economics at the U. of A.

Williams-Hull—On August 7, 1923, at White Sands Beach, Cooking Lake, Alberta, Louie Mildred Hull, B.A. '20, to David Edgar Williams.

Wilton-Clarke - Liesemer—On September 20, 1923, Beatrice Madeleine Liesemer, B.A. '16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Liesemer of Edmonton, to Harry W. Wilton-Clarke, student in Applied Science.